

FORM PTO-1390
(REV 12-29-99)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

2635US0P

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09/674624

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/JP00/03881INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
June 15, 2000PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
June 17, 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION

Benzimidazole Compound Crystal

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Akira FUJISHIMA et al.


Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☐ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) *
 - a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A FIRST preliminary amendment.
☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information: **A copy of PCT Request (Form PCT/RO/101)**

* This includes Specification 29 total pages, including Claims 1-7 (1 page) and Abstract (1 page).

U.S. APPLICATION NO. 09/674624 (known to 37 CFR 1.5)		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP00/03881		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 2635USOP	
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) : Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$970.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$690.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$670.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$96.00 ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total claims	7 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00	\$ 0.00	
Independent claims	2 - 3 =	0	X \$80.00	\$ 0.00	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$260.00	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$ 860.00	
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. A Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				\$	
SUBTOTAL =				\$ 860.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 860.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$ 40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 900.00	
				Amount to be refunded:	\$
				charged:	\$
a. <input type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$_____ to cover the above fees is enclosed.					
b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. <u>500799</u> in the amount of \$ <u>900.00</u> to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>500799</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: Customer No. 23,115					
 SIGNATURE Philippe Y. Riesen					
NAME 35,657					
REGISTRATION NUMBER Date: November 2, 2000					

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s) : Akira FUJISHIMA et al.
Serial No. :
Filed on :
Title : Benzimidazole Compound Crystal
Attn: Box PCT

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Preliminary to examination please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, first sentence, insert "This application is the National Stage of International Application No. PCT/JP00/03881, filed on June 15, 2000."
Page 3, line 14, delete "includes" and substitute therefor --include--
Page 3, line 17, delete "method" and substitute therefor --methods--
Page 4, line 16, delete "an"
Page 4, line 19, delete "an"
Page 5, line 10, delete "mixture" and substitute therefor --mixtures--
Page 5, line 26, delete "Thus" and substitute therefor --A thus--
Page 6, line 8, delete "more unlikely" and substitute therefor --less likely--
Page 6, line 11, delete "doses" and substitute therefor --dosage--; after "and" insert --with a--
Page 6, line 26, delete "burn" and substitute therefor --burns--
Page 26, line 24, delete "secretion-inhibit" and substitute therefor --secretion-inhibiting--
Page 27, line 5, delete "more unlikely" and substitute therefor --less likely--
Page 27, line 9, delete "doses" and substitute therefor --dosage--; after "and" insert --with a--

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 7, page 28, rewrite the claim to read:

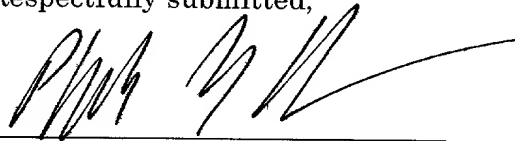
"A method for manufacturing a pharmaceutical composition for treating or preventing digestive ulcer comprising formulating the composition with the crystal claimed in Claim 1."

REMARKS

The above amendments correct typographical and clerical errors and do not constitute new matter. Entry of the above amendments prior to examination and early action on the merits are respectfully requested.

Date: November 2, 2000

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Y. Riesen', written over a horizontal line.

Philippe Y. Riesen, Reg. No. 35,657
Attorney for Applicants

Customer No. 23,115

DESCRIPTION

Benzimidazole Compound Crystal

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention relates to a crystal of a benzimidazole compound showing antiulcer action.

BACKGROUND ART

10 2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole or a salt thereof having an antiulcer action is reported in JP-A-61-50978, etc.

 There is a demand for a more stable and excellently absorbable antiulcer agent.

15

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

 Having chiral sulfur in the molecular structure thereof, 2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole occurs in two
20 kinds of optical isomers. After extensive exploration, the present inventors succeeded in optically resolving and crystallizing the (R)-isomer of 2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole, for the first time found that this crystal
25 serves satisfactorily as a pharmaceutical, made further investigation based on this finding, and developed the present invention.

 Accordingly, the present invention relates to:

30 [1] a crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole or a salt thereof;

 [2] a crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole;

35 [3] a crystal according to the above [2] wherein the X-ray

powder diffraction analysis pattern has characteristic peaks at interplanar spacings (d) of 11.68, 6.77, 5.84, 5.73, 4.43, 4.09, 3.94, 3.89, 3.69, 3.41 and 3.11 Angstrom;

[4] a pharmaceutical composition which comprises the
5 crystal according to the above [1];

[5] a pharmaceutical composition according to the above [4], which is for treating or preventing digestive ulcer;

[6] a method for treating or preventing digestive ulcer in
10 a mammal in need thereof which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of the crystal according to the above [1] with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier or diluent;

[7] use of the crystal according to the above [1] for
15 manufacturing a pharmaceutical composition for treating or preventing digestive ulcer, and so forth.

The "salt" of "(R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole or a salt thereof" includes, for example, metal
20 salts, salts with organic bases, salts with basic amino acids, and so forth. Preferred are physiologically acceptable salts.

Metal salts include, for example, alkali metal salts such as sodium salt and potassium salt; and alkaline earth
25 metal salts such as calcium salt, magnesium salt and barium salt. Salts with organic bases include, for example, salts with trimethylamine, triethylamine, pyridine, picoline, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, dicyclohexylamine, N,N-dibenzylethylenediamine, etc.
30 Salts with basic amino acids include, for example, salts with arginine, lysine, etc.

The crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole or a salt thereof may be a hydrate or not.

35 Said "hydrate" includes 0.5 hydrate to 5.0 hydrate.

Among others, 0.5 hydrate, 1.0 hydrate, 1.5 hydrate, 2.0 hydrate and 2.5 hydrate are preferred. More preferred is 1.5 hydrate.

The crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole or a salt thereof can be produced by subjecting 2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole or a salt thereof to an optical resolution or subjecting 2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]thio]-1H-benzimidazole to an asymmetrical oxidization to obtain the (R)-isomer, followed by crystallizing the resultant isomer.

Methods of optical resolution includes *per se* known methods, for example, a fractional recrystallization method, a chiral column method, a diastereomer method, and so forth. Asymmetric oxidation includes *per se* known method.

The "fractional recrystallization method" includes a method in which a salt is formed between a racemate and an optically active compound [e.g., (+)-mandelic acid, (-)-mandelic acid, (+)-tartaric acid, (-)-tartaric acid, (+)-1-phenethylamine, (-)-1-phenethylamine, cinchonine, (-)-cinchonidine, brucine, etc.], which salt is separated by fractional recrystallization etc., and, if desired, subjected to a neutralization process, to give a free optical isomer.

The "chiral column method" includes a method in which a racemate or a salt thereof is applied to a column for optical isomer separation (chiral column). In the case of liquid chromatography, for example, optical isomers are separated by adding a racemate to a chiral column such as ENANTIO-OVM (produced by Tosoh Corporation) or the DAICEL CHIRAL series (produced by Daicel Corporation), and developing the racemate in water, a buffer (e.g., phosphate buffer), an organic solvent (e.g., hexane, ethanol, methanol, isopropanol,

acetonitrile, trifluoroacetic acid, diethylamine, triethylamine, etc.), or a solvent mixture thereof. In the case of gas chromatography, for example, a chiral column such as CP-Chirasil-DeX CB (produced by GL Science) is used to
5 separate optical isomers.

The "diastereomer method" includes a method in which a racemate and an optically active reagent are reacted (preferably, an optically active reagent is reacted to the 1-position of the benzimidazole group) to give a diastereomer
10 mixture, which is then subjected to ordinary separation means (e.g., fractional recrystallization, chromatography, etc.) to obtain either diastereomer, which is subjected to a chemical reaction (e.g., acid hydrolysis, base hydrolysis, hydrogenolysis, etc.) to cut off the optically active reagent
15 moiety, whereby the desired optical isomer is obtained. Said "optically active reagent" includes, for example, an optically active organic acids such as MTPA [α -methoxy- α -(trifluoromethyl)phenylacetic acid] and (-)-menthoxyacetic acid; and an optically active alkoxymethyl halides such as
20 (1R-endo)-2-(chloromethoxy)-1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, etc.

2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole or a salt thereof is produced by the methods described in JP-A-61-50978,
25 USP 4,628,098 etc. or analogous methods thereto.

Methods of crystallization includes *per se* known methods, for example, a crystallization from solution, a crystallization from vapor, and a crystallization from molten form.

30 Methods of the "crystallization from solution" include, for example, a concentration method, a slow cooling method, a reaction method (diffusion method, electrolysis method), a hydrothermal growth method, a fusing agent method, and so forth. Solvents to be used include, for example, aromatic
35 hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene, toluene, xylene, etc.),

halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g., dichloromethane, chloroform, etc.), saturated hydrocarbons (e.g., hexane, heptane, cyclohexane, etc.), ethers (e.g., diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, etc.), nitriles (e.g., acetonitrile, etc.), ketones (e.g., acetone, etc.), sulfoxides (e.g., dimethylsulfoxide, etc.), acid amides (e.g., N,N-dimethylformamide, etc.), esters (e.g., ethyl acetate, etc.), alcohols (e.g., methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, etc.), water, and so forth. These solvents may be used singly or in mixture of two or more kinds in appropriate ratios (e.g., 1:1 to 1:100).

Methods of the "crystallization from vapor" include, for example, a gasification method (sealed tube method, gas stream method), a gas phase reaction method, a chemical transportation method, and so forth.

Methods of the "crystallization from molten form" include, for example, a normal freezing method (pulling-up method, temperature gradient method, Bridgman method), a zone melting method (zone leveling method, float zone method), a special growth method (VLS method, liquid phase epitaxis method), and so forth.

For analyzing the crystal obtained, X-ray diffraction crystallographic analysis is commonly used. In addition, crystal orientation can also be determined by a mechanical method, an optical method, etc.

Thus obtained crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole or a salt thereof (hereinafter also referred to as "crystal of the present invention") is useful as a pharmaceutical because it shows excellent antiulcer action, gastric acid secretion-inhibiting action, mucosa-protecting action, anti-*Helicobacter pylori* action, etc., and because it is of low toxicity. Furthermore, by crystallizing the (R)-isomer, not only its stability is improved but also its handling is facilitated so that it can be prepared as a solid

pharmaceutical composition with good reproducibility. In addition, when orally administered, the crystal of the present invention is more absorbable and more rapidly shows its action than the racemate. In addition, when administered, the crystal of the present invention shows a higher C_{max} (maximum blood concentration) and a greater AUC (area under the concentration-time curve) than the racemate, and becomes more unlikely to be metabolized partly because of the increased protein-binding rate, thus showing an extended duration of action. The crystal of the present invention is therefore useful as a pharmaceutical of low doses and low prevalence of adverse reactions.

The crystal of the present invention is useful in mammals (e.g., humans, monkeys, sheep, bovines, horses, dogs, cats, rabbits, rats, mice, etc.) for the treatment and prevention of digestive ulcer (e.g., gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, stomal ulcer, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, etc.), gastritis, reflux esophagitis, NUD (non-ulcer dyspepsia), gastric cancer and gastric MALT lymphoma; *Helicobacter pylori* eradication; suppression of upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage due to digestive ulcer, acute stress ulcer and hemorrhagic gastritis; suppression of upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage due to invasive stress (stress from major surgery necessitating intensive management after surgery, and from cerebral vascular disorder, head trauma, multiple organ failure and extensive burn necessitating intensive treatment); treatment and prevention of ulcer caused by a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent; treatment and prevention of hyperacidity and ulcer due to postoperative stress; pre-anesthetic administration etc.

The crystal of the present invention is of low toxicity and can be safely administered orally or non-orally (e.g., topical, rectal and intravenous administration, etc.), as such or in the form of pharmaceutical compositions formulated with a pharmacologically acceptable carrier, e.g., tablets

(including sugar-coated tablets and film-coated tablets),
powders, granules, capsules (including soft capsules),
orally disintegrating tablets, liquids, injectable
preparations, suppositories, sustained-release
5 preparations and patches, in accordance with a commonly known
method.

The content of the crystal of the present invention in
the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is
about 0.01 to 100% by weight relative to the entire
10 composition. Varying depending on subject of administration,
route of administration, target disease etc., its dose is
normally about 0.5 to 1,500 mg/day, preferably about 5 to 150
mg/day, based on the active ingredient, for example, when it
is orally administered as an antiulcer agent to an adult human
15 (60 kg). The crystal of the present invention may be
administered once daily or in 2 to 3 divided portions per day.

Pharmacologically acceptable carriers that may be used
to produce the pharmaceutical composition of the present
invention include various organic or inorganic carrier
20 substances in common use as pharmaceutical materials,
including excipients, lubricants, binders, disintegrants,
water-soluble polymers and basic inorganic salts for solid
preparations; and solvents, dissolution aids, suspending
agents, isotonizing agents, buffers and soothing agents for
25 liquid preparations. Other ordinary pharmaceutical
additives such as preservatives, antioxidants, coloring
agents, sweetening agents, souring agents, bubbling agents
and flavorings may also be used as necessary.

Such "excipients" include, for example, lactose,
30 sucrose, D-mannitol, starch, cornstarch, crystalline
cellulose, light silicic anhydride and titanium oxide.

Such "lubricants" include, for example, magnesium
stearate, sucrose fatty acid esters, polyethylene glycol,
talc and stearic acid.

35 Such "binders" include, for example, hydroxypropyl

cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, crystalline cellulose, α -starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gum arabic powder, gelatin, pullulan and low-substitutional hydroxypropyl cellulose.

5 Such "disintegrants" include (1) crosslinked povidone, (2) what is called super-disintegrants such as crosslinked carmellose sodium (FMC-Asahi Chemical) and carmellose calcium (Gotoku Yakuhin), (3) carboxymethyl starch sodium (e.g., product of Matsutani Chemical), (4) low-substituted
10 hydroxypropyl cellulose (e.g., product of Shin-Etsu Chemical), (5) cornstarch, and so forth. Said "crosslinked povidone" may be any crosslinked polymer having the chemical name 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone homopolymer, including polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVPP) and 1-vinyl-2-pyrrolidinone
15 homopolymer, and is exemplified by Colidon CL (produced by BASF), Polyplasdon XL (produced by ISP), Polyplasdon XL-10 (produced by ISP) and Polyplasdon INF-10 (produced by ISP).

 Such "water-soluble polymers" include, for example, ethanol-soluble water-soluble polymers [e.g., cellulose
20 derivatives such as hydroxypropyl cellulose (hereinafter also referred to as HPC), polyvinylpyrrolidone] and ethanol-insoluble water-soluble polymers [e.g., cellulose derivatives such as hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose (hereinafter also referred to as HPMC), methyl cellulose and
25 carboxymethyl cellulose sodium, sodium polyacrylate, polyvinyl alcohol, sodium alginate, guar gum].

 Such "basic inorganic salts" include, for example, basic inorganic salts of sodium, potassium, magnesium and/or calcium. Preferred are basic inorganic salts of magnesium
30 and/or calcium. More preferred are basic inorganic salts of magnesium. Such basic inorganic salts of sodium include, for example, sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, disodium hydrogenphosphate, etc. Such basic inorganic salts of potassium include, for example, potassium carbonate,
35 potassium hydrogen carbonate, etc. Such basic inorganic

salts of magnesium include, for example, heavy magnesium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium oxide, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium metasilicate aluminate, magnesium silicate, magnesium aluminate, synthetic hydrotalcite
5 [Mg₆Al₂(OH)₁₆·CO₃·4H₂O], alumina hydroxide magnesium, and so forth. Among others, preferred is heavy magnesium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium oxide, magnesium hydroxide, etc. Such basic inorganic salts of calcium include, for example, precipitated calcium carbonate, calcium hydroxide,
10 etc.

Such "solvents" include, for example, water for injection, alcohol, propylene glycol, macrogol, sesame oil, corn oil and olive oil.

Such "dissolution aids" include, for example,
15 polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, D-mannitol, benzyl benzoate, ethanol, trisaminomethane, cholesterol, triethanolamine, sodium carbonate and sodium citrate.

Such "suspending agents" include, for example, surfactants such as stearyltriethanolamine, sodium lauryl sulfate, laurylaminopropionic acid, lecithin, benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride and monostearic glycerol; and hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, carboxymethyl cellulose sodium, methyl cellulose, hydroxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl
20 cellulose and hydroxypropyl cellulose.
25

Such "isotonizing agents" include, for example, glucose, D-sorbitol, sodium chloride, glycerol and D-mannitol.

Such "buffers" include, for example, buffer solutions of phosphates, acetates, carbonates, citrates etc.

Such "soothing agents" include, for example, benzyl alcohol.
30

Such "preservatives" include, for example, p-oxybenzoic acid esters, chlorobutanol, benzyl alcohol, phenethyl alcohol, dehydroacetic acid and sorbic acid.

Such "antioxidants" include, for example, sulfites,
35

ascorbic acid and α -tocopherol.

Such "coloring agents" include, for example, food colors such as Food Color Yellow No. 5, Food Color Red No. 2 and Food Color Blue No. 2; and food lake colors and red oxide.

5 Such "sweetening agents" include, for example, saccharin sodium, dipotassium glycyrrhetinate, aspartame, stevia and thaumatin.

Such "souring agents" include, for example, citric acid (citric anhydride), tartaric acid and malic acid.

10 Such "bubbling agents" include, for example, sodium bicarbonate.

Such "flavorings" may be synthetic substances or naturally occurring substances, and include, for example, lemon, lime, orange, menthol and strawberry.

15 The crystal of the present invention may be prepared as a preparation for oral administration in accordance with a commonly known method, by, for example, compression-shaping it in the presence of an excipient, a disintegrant, a binder, a lubricant, or the like, and subsequently coating it as
20 necessary by a commonly known method for the purpose of taste masking, enteric dissolution or sustained release. For an enteric preparation, an intermediate layer may be provided by a commonly known method between the enteric layer and the drug-containing layer for the purpose of separation of the
25 two layers.

For preparing the crystal of the present invention as an orally disintegrating tablet, available methods include, for example, a method in which a core containing crystalline cellulose and lactose is coated with the crystal of the
30 present invention and a basic inorganic salt, and is further coated with a coating layer containing a water-soluble polymer, to give a composition, which is coated with an enteric coating layer containing polyethylene glycol, further coated with an enteric coating layer containing
35 triethyl citrate, still further coated with an enteric

coating layer containing polyethylene glycol, and still yet further coated with mannitol, to give fine granules, which are mixed with additives and shaped. The above-mentioned "enteric coating layer" includes, for example, aqueous enteric polymer substrates such as cellulose acetate phthalate (CAP), hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose phthalate, hydroxymethyl cellulose acetate succinate, methacrylic acid copolymers [e.g., Eudragit L30D-55 (trade name; produced by Rohm), Colicoat MAE30DP (trade name; produced by BASF), Polykid PA30 (trade name; produced by San-yo Chemical)], carboxymethylethyl cellulose and shellac; sustained-release substrates such as methacrylic acid polymers [e.g., Eudragit NE30D (trade name), Eudragit RL30D (trade name), Eudragit RS30D (trade name), etc.]; water-soluble polymers; plasticizers such as triethyl citrate, polyethylene glycol, acetylated monoglycerides, triacetine and castor oil; and mixtures thereof. The above-mentioned "additive" includes, for example, water-soluble sugar alcohols (e.g., sorbitol, mannitol, multitol, reduced starch saccharides, xylitol, reduced paratinose, erythritol, etc.), crystalline cellulose [e.g., Ceolas KG 801, Avicel PH 101, Avicel PH 102, Avicel PH 301, Avicel PH 302, Avicel RC-591 (crystalline cellulose · carmellose sodium)], low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose [e.g., LH-22, LH-32, LH-23, LH-33 (Shin-Etsu Chemical) and mixtures thereof]; binders, souring agents, bubbling agents, sweetening agents, flavorings, lubricants, coloring agents, stabilizers, excipients, disintegrants etc. are also used.

The crystal of the present invention may be used in combination with 1 to 3 other active ingredients.

Such "other active ingredients" include, for example, anti-*Helicobacter pylori* activity substances, imidazole compounds, bismuth salts, quinolone compounds, and so forth. Of these substances, preferred are anti-*Helicobacter pylori* action substances, imidazole compounds etc. Such "anti-

Helicobacter pylori action substances" include, for example, antibiotic penicillins (e.g., amoxicillin, benzylpenicillin, piperacillin, mecillinam, etc.), antibiotic cefems (e.g., cefixime, cefaclor, etc.), antibiotic macrolides (e.g., erythromycin, clarithromycin. etc.), antibiotic tetracyclines (e.g., tetracycline, minocycline, streptomycin, etc.), antibiotic aminoglycosides (e.g., gentamicin, amikacin, etc.), imipenem. and so forth. Of these substances, preferred are antibiotic penicillins, antibiotic macrolides etc. Such "imidazole compounds" include, for example, metronidazole, miconazole, etc. Such "bismuth salts" include, for example, bismuth acetate, bismuth citrate, etc. Such "quinolone compounds" include, for example, ofloxacin, ciprofloxacin, etc.

Such "other active ingredients" and the crystal of the present invention may also be used in combination as a mixture prepared as a single pharmaceutical composition [e.g., tablets, powders, granules, capsules (including soft capsules), liquids, injectable preparations, suppositories, sustained-release preparations, etc.], in accordance with a commonly known method, and may also be prepared as separate preparations and administered to the same subject simultaneously or at a time interval.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The present invention is hereinafter described in more detail by means of, but is not limited to, the following reference examples, examples and experimental examples.

In the following reference examples and examples, the term "room temperature" indicates about 15 to 30 °C.

Melting points were measured using the Micro Melting Point Apparatus (produced by Yanagimoto Seisakusho), and uncorrected values are shown.

¹H-NMR spectra were determined with CDCl₃ as the solvent using Varian Gemini-200; data are shown in chemical shift

δ (ppm) from the internal standard tetramethylsilane.

IR was determined using SHIMADZU FTIR-8200.

UV was determined using the HITACHI U-3200 spectrophotometer.

5 Optical rotation $[\alpha]_D$ was determined at 20 °C using the DIP-370 digital polarimeter (produced by JASCO).

Optical purity was determined by HPLC (column: CHIRALCEL OD 4.6 mm dia. \times 250 mm, temperature: about 20 °C, mobile phase: hexane/2-propanol = 80/20 or hexane/2-propanol = 85/15, flow
10 rate: 1.0 ml/min, detection wavelength: 285 nm) using a chiral column.

Crystal X-ray diffraction data for determining the absolute structure of sulfoxide were obtained by means of a 4-circle diffractometer (RIGAKU AFC5R) using the Cu-K α ray.
15 After the initial phase was determined by the direct method, the fine structure was analyzed using SHELXL-93. X-ray powder diffraction was determined using the X-ray Powder Diffraction meter Rigaku RINT2500 (ultraX18) No. PX-3.

The other symbols used herein have the following
20 definitions:

s : singlet
d : doublet
t : triplet
q : quartet
25 m : multiplet
bs: broad singlet
J : binding constant

Examples

30 Reference Example 1

Isolation of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole (R(+)-lansoprazole)

2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-
35 pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole

(lansoprazole) (racemate) (3.98 g) was dissolved in the following mobile phase (330 ml) and acetonitrile (37 ml) and fractionated by HPLC (column: CHIRALCEL OD 20 mm dia. × 250 mm, temperature: 30 °C, mobile phase: hexane/2-

5 propanol/ethanol = 255/35/10, flow rate: 16 ml/min, detection wavelength: 285 nm, 1 shot: 20-25 mg). Fractions of optical isomers of shorter retention time were combined and concentrated; the individual lots were combined and dissolved in ethanol and filtered through a 0.45 µm filter; after hexane
10 was added, the filtrate was again evaporated to dryness to yield R(+)-lansoprazole (1.6 g, optical purity > 97.6%ee) as an amorphous substance.

The amorphous substance obtained was subjected to fractionation and isolation in the same manner as above to
15 yield R(+)-lansoprazole (1.37 g, optical purity > 99.9%ee) as an amorphous substance.

$[\alpha]_D = + 174.3^\circ$ (c = 0.994%, CHCl₃)

Reference Example 2

20 Isolation of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole (R(+)-lansoprazole)

Lansoprazole (racemate) (34.2 g) was dissolved in 2-propanol (1,710 ml) and hexane (1,140 ml) containing
25 triethylamine (0.2%) and fractionated by HPLC (column: CHIRALCEL OD 50 mm dia. × 500 mm, temperature: room temperature, mobile phase: hexane/2-propanol = 85/15, flow rate: 60 ml/min, detection wavelength: 285 nm, 1 shot: about 300 mg) to isolate the individual optical isomers. Fractions
30 of an optical isomer of shorter retention time were combined and concentrated; the individual lots were combined and dissolved in ethanol (250 ml); after triethylamine (3 ml) was added, the solution was filtered through a 0.45 µm filter. After the filtrate was concentrated, hexane was added, and
35 the filtrate was again evaporated to dryness to yield

R(+)-lansoprazole (9.31 g, optical purity 98.3%ee) as an amorphous substance.

Reference Example 3

- 5 Production of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole (R(+)-lansoprazole)

In a nitrogen atmosphere, 2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridyl]methyl]thio]benzimidazole
10 (20.0 g, 0.057 mol), toluene (100 ml), water (55 mg, 0.0031 mol as based on total water content) and diethyl (+)-tartrate (2.12 ml, 0.012 mol) were mixed and stirred at 50 to 55 °C for 30 minutes. After titanium (IV) isopropoxide (1.66 ml, 0.0057 mol) was added to the mixture in a nitrogen
15 atmosphere, the mixture was stirred at 50 to 55 °C for 1 hour. After diisopropylethylamine (3.25 ml, 0.019 mol) was added to the resulting mixed liquor under cooling in a nitrogen atmosphere, cumene hydroperoxide (30.6 ml, content 82%, 0.17 mol) was added at 0 to 5 °C, followed by 3.5 hours of stirring
20 at 0 to 5 °C, to cause the reaction.

Analysis of the reaction liquor by HPLC (column: CHIRALCEL OD (Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.), mobile phase: hexane/ethanol = 90/10, flow rate: 1.0 ml/min, detection wavelength: 285 nm) detected a sulfide at 1.32% and
25 a sulfone at 1.81% as related substances in the reaction liquor, with no other related substances detected. The enantiomer excess rate of the title compound in said reaction liquor was 96.4%ee.

30 Reference Example 4

Crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole (R(+)-lansoprazole)

- (1) In a nitrogen stream, 2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridyl]methyl]thio]benzimidazole (4.5
35

kg, 12.7 mol, containing 1.89 g of water), toluene (22 l), water (25 g, 1.39 mol, or 1.49 mol if based on total water content) and diethyl (+)-tartrate (0.958 l, 5.60 mol) were mixed. In a nitrogen stream, titanium (IV) isopropoxide
5 (0.747 l, 2.53 mol) was added to this mixture at 50 to 60 °C, and the mixture was stirred at the above temperature for 30 minutes. After diisopropylethylamine (0.733 l, 4.44 mol) was added to the resulting mixed liquor at room temperature in a nitrogen stream, cumene hydroperoxide (6.88 l, content
10 82%, 37.5 mol) was added at -5 to 5 °C, followed by 1.5 hours of stirring at -5 to 5 °C, to yield a reaction liquor.

Analysis of the reaction liquor by HPLC (column: Capcell Pak (Shiseido, Co. Ltd.), mobile phase: solvent mixture (acetonitrile/water/ triethylamine = 50/50/1); adjusted to
15 pH 7.0 with phosphoric acid, flow rate: 1.0 ml/min, detection wavelength: 285 nm) detected a sulfide at 1.87% and a sulfone at 1.59% as related substances in the reaction liquor, with no other related substances detected.

(2) To the reaction liquor obtained in (1) above, a 30%
20 aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate (17 l) was added, in a nitrogen stream, to decompose the residual cumene hydroperoxide. To the organic layer obtained by liquid separation, water (4.5 l), heptane (13.5 l), t-butyl methyl ether (18 l) and heptane (27 l) were added sequentially in
25 this order, and this mixture was stirred to cause crystallization. The resulting crystal was separated and washed with t-butyl methyl ether-toluene (t-butyl methyl ether:toluene = 4:1) (4 l) to yield a wet crystal of (R)-lansoprazole having the following powder X-ray diffraction
30 interplanar spacings (d).

The results of powder X-ray diffraction analysis of this wet crystal are shown below.

The wet crystal yielded a powder X-ray diffraction pattern with characteristic peaks appearing at powder X-ray
35 diffraction interplanar spacings (d) of 5.85, 4.70, 4.35,

3.66 and 3.48 Angstrom.

Analysis of this crystal by HPLC (column: CHIRALCEL OD (Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.), mobile phase: hexane/ethanol = 90/10, flow rate: 1.0 ml/min, detection wavelength: 285 nm) detected a sulfone at 0.90% as a related substance in the crystal, with no sulfide or any other related substance detected. The (R)-lansoprazole enantiomer excess rate in this crystal was 100%ee.

(3) With stirring, a suspension in acetone (20 l) of the wet crystal obtained in (2) above was added drop by drop into a mixed liquor of acetone (7 l) and water (34 l), then water (47 l) was added. The precipitated crystal was separated and washed with acetone-water (acetone:water = 1:3) (4 l) and water (12 l) to yield a wet crystal of (R)-lansoprazole having the following powder X-ray diffraction interplanar spacings (d).

The results of powder X-ray diffraction analysis of this wet crystal are shown below.

The wet crystal yielded a powder X-ray diffraction pattern with characteristic peaks appearing at powder X-ray diffraction interplanar spacings (d) of 8.33, 6.63, 5.86 and 4.82 Angstrom.

Analysis of this crystal by HPLC (column: CHIRALCEL OD (Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.), mobile phase: hexane/ethanol = 90/10, flow rate: 1.0 ml/min, detection wavelength: 285 nm) detected no sulfone, sulfide or any other related substance in the crystal. The (R)-lansoprazole enantiomer excess rate in this crystal was 100%ee.

(4) After the wet crystal obtained in (3) above was dissolved in ethyl acetate (45 l) and water (3 l), this solution was divided into liquid layers. The trace amount of insoluble matter in the organic layer was filtered off, then triethylamine (0.2 l) was added, after which the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to a liquid volume of about 7 l. To this concentrate, methanol (2.3 l), about

12.5% aqueous ammonia at about 50 °C (23 l) and t-butyl methyl ether at about 50 °C (22 l) were added, and this liquid was divided into layers. To the organic layer, about 12.5% aqueous ammonia (11 l) was added, and this liquid was divided
5 into layers (this operation was repeated once again). The water layers were combined, and ethyl acetate (22 l) was added, and then acetic acid was added drop by drop to reach a pH of about 8 under cooling. The liquid was divided into layers, and the water layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (11 l).
10 The organic layers were combined and washed with about 20% saline (11 l). After triethylamine (0.2 l) was added, the organic layer was concentrated under reduced pressure. Acetone (5 l) was added to the concentrate, and this mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The concentrate
15 was dissolved in acetone (9 l), and this solution was added drop by drop into a mixed liquor of acetone (4.5 l) and water (22.5 l), and then water (18 l) was added drop by drop to the mixed liquor obtained. The precipitated crystal was separated and washed sequentially with cold acetone-water
20 (acetone:water = 1:3) (3 l) and water (12 l) to yield a wet crystal of (R)-lansoprazole having the following powder X-ray diffraction interplanar spacings (d).

The results of powder X-ray diffraction analysis of this wet crystal are shown below.

25 The wet crystal yielded a powder X-ray diffraction pattern with characteristic peaks appearing at powder X-ray diffraction interplanar spacings (d) of 8.33, 6.63, 5.86 and 4.82 Angstrom.

Analysis of this crystal by HPLC (column: CHIRALCEL OD
30 (Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.), mobile phase: hexane/ethanol = 90/10, flow rate: 1.0 ml/min, detection wavelength: 285 nm) detected no sulfone, sulfide or any other related substance in the crystal. The (R)-lansoprazole enantiomer excess rate in this crystal was 100%ee.

35 (5) The wet crystal obtained in (4) above was dissolved

in ethyl acetate (32 l). The water layer was separated by a liquid separation procedure, and the organic layer obtained was concentrated under reduced pressure to a liquid volume of about 14 l. To the residual liquid, ethyl acetate (36 l) and activated charcoal (270 g) were added, after stirring, the activated charcoal was removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to a liquid volume of about 14 l. At about 40 °C, heptane (90 l) was added drop by drop to the residual liquid. After stirring at the above temperature for about 30 minutes, the resulting crystal was separated, washed with about 40 °C ethyl acetate-heptane (ethyl acetate:heptane = 1:8) (6 l), and dried to yield 3.4 kg of the title compound.

The results of powder X-ray diffraction analysis of this crystal are shown below.

The crystal yielded a powder X-ray diffraction pattern with characteristic peaks appearing at powder X-ray diffraction interplanar spacings (d) of 11.68, 6.77, 5.84, 5.73, 4.43, 4.09, 3.94, 3.89, 3.69, 3.41 and 3.11 Angstrom.

Analysis of this crystal by HPLC (column: CHIRALCEL OD (Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.), mobile phase: hexane/ethanol = 90/10, flow rate: 1.0 ml/min, detection wavelength: 285 nm) detected no sulfone, sulfide or any other related substance in the crystal. The (R)-lansoprazole enantiomer excess rate in this crystal was 100%ee.

Example 1

Crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole (R(+)-lansoprazole)

Amorphous R(+)-lansoprazole as obtained in Reference Example 1 (100 mg) was dissolved in acetonitrile (1 ml), which was gradually evaporated at room temperature in a nitrogen stream. After a crystal began to form, diethyl ether (1.5 ml) was added and the container was stoppered and kept

standing at room temperature.

The crystal thus formed was subjected to X-ray structural analysis, and the absolute configuration of sulfoxide was found to be the R-configuration by a method using a Flack parameter. The remaining portion of the crystal
5 was collected by filtration, twice washed with diethyl ether (1 ml), and dried under reduced pressure, to yield crystals of R(+)-lansoprazole (38 mg).

m.p.: 144.0-144.5 °C (dec.)

10 Elemental analysis

Calculated: C: 52.03, H: 3.82, N: 11.38, S: 8.68, F: 15.43, O: 8.66

Found: C: 52.08, H: 3.76, N: 11.58, S: 8.75, F: 15.42

¹H-NMR: 2.25(3H,s), 4.40(2H,q,J=7.8Hz),
15 4.68(1H,d,J=13.8Hz), 4.85(1H,d,J=13.8Hz),
6.69(1H,d,J=6.0Hz), 7.29-7.39(2H,m), 7.52(1H,m),
7.81(1H,m), 8.37(1H,d,J=6.0Hz), 11.00(1H,bs).
IR(ν cm⁻¹): 3081, 3042, 2984, 1586, 1478, 1441, 1306, 1267,
1163.

20 UVmax(CHCl₃): 283.7 nm

[α]_D = + 199.2° (c = 0.202%, CHCl₃)

Table 1

Crystal Data and Structure Refinement Parameters

Molecular formula	: $C_{16}H_{14}N_3O_2F_3S$
Molecular weight	: 369.36
Crystal color, habit	: Colorless, tabular
Crystal Dimension	: $0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.04$ (mm)
Crystal system	: Monoclinic
Lattice constants	: $a = 8.549(1)$ (Å) $b = 23.350(1)$ (Å) $c = 8.720(2)$ (Å) $\beta = 103.90(1)$ (°) $V = 1,689.8(4)$ (Å ³)
Space group	: $P2_1$
Z	: 4
Density (calculated)	: 1.452 (g/cm ³)
Effective reflection number/parameter number	: 9.12
R ($I \geq 2\sigma(I)$)	: 0.036
Flack parameter	: $-0.02(2)$

5 Example 2

Crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole (R(+)-lansoprazole)

Amorphous (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole as obtained in Reference Example 2 (9.17 g) was dissolved in acetone (20 ml), and water (15 ml) was added with gentle heating. After the solution was kept standing at room temperature overnight, water (20 ml) was added, followed by ultrasonication. After being collected by filtration, the solid was washed with water (30 ml, 20 ml), then washed with diisopropyl ether (20 ml), and dried under reduced pressure,

to yield a solid (9.10 g). The solid obtained (9.00 g) was dissolved in acetone (30 ml), and after the solution was filtered, diisopropyl ether (50 ml) was added to the filtrate. A crystal seed was placed, and the mixture was kept standing at room temperature overnight. Precipitated crystals were collected by filtration, washed 3 times with diisopropyl ether (10 ml), and dried under reduced pressure, to yield crystals (7.85 g). The crystals obtained (7.80 g) were dissolved under heating in acetone (22.5 ml) and water (30 ml), and this solution was kept standing at room temperature for 1 hour. A precipitated solid was collected by filtration, washed with acetone-water (1:4) (15 ml), and dried under reduced pressure, to yield a solid (3.88 g). The solid obtained (3.88 g) was dissolved under heating in acetone (4 ml) and diisopropyl ether (14 ml) was added. This solution was kept standing at room temperature for 30 minutes. Precipitated crystals were collected by filtration, twice washed with diisopropyl ether (6 ml), and dried under reduced pressure, to yield crystals of R(+)-lansoprazole (3.40 g, optical purity 99.8%ee).

m.p.: 147.0-148.0 °C (dec.)

Elemental analysis

Calculated: C: 52.03, H: 3.82, N: 11.38, S: 8.68, F: 15.43, O: 8.66

Found: C: 51.85, H: 3.92, N: 11.26, S: 8.82, F: 15.22

¹H-NMR: 2.24(3H,s), 4.38(2H,q,J=7.8Hz), 4.74(1H,d,J=13.6Hz), 4.87(1H,d,J=13.6Hz), 6.68(1H,d,J=5.8Hz), 7.26-7.36(2H,m), 7.45(1H,m), 7.78(1H,m), 8.35(1H,d,J=5.8Hz).

IR(ν cm⁻¹): 3083, 3034, 2975, 1586, 1478, 1441, 1306, 1267, 1163

UVmax(CHCl₃): 283.6 nm

$[\alpha]_D = + 180.3^\circ$ (c = 1.004%, CHCl₃)

Table 2

X-ray Powder Diffraction Data

2θ (°)	Half-value width	d-value (Å)	Relative intensity (%)
7.560	0.141	11.6841	100
13.060	0.165	6.7733	44
15.160	0.141	5.8394	55
15.440	0.141	5.7342	84
20.040	0.165	4.4271	23
21.720	0.165	4.0883	89
22.560	0.141	3.9380	24
22.820	0.141	3.8937	24
24.080	0.165	3.6927	37
26.120	0.118	3.4088	32
28.680	0.165	3.1100	20

Example 3

- 5 Crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole (R(+)-lansoprazole) 1.5 hydrate

- Amorphous (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole as obtained in Reference Example 1 (100 mg) was dissolved in ethanol (0.15 ml), and water (0.15 ml) was added. After a seed was placed, the solution was kept standing at room temperature for 1 hour. Precipitated crystals were collected by filtration, twice washed with water (2 ml), and dried under reduced pressure, to yield crystals of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole (R(+)-lansoprazole) 1.5 hydrate (96 mg).

m.p.: 76.0-80.0 °C

- 20 Elemental analysis

Calculated: C: 48.48, H: 4.32, N: 10.60, S: 8.09, F: 14.38, O: 14.13

Found: C: 48.52, H: 4.44, N: 10.49

Table 3

X-ray Powder Diffraction Data

2θ (°)	Half-value width	d-value (Å)	Relative intensity (%)
6.680	0.165	13.2212	9
9.200	0.165	9.6046	21
9.960	0.141	8.8734	25
10.980	0.165	8.0513	42
13.380	0.141	6.6120	22
14.960	0.141	5.9170	63
15.680	0.165	5.6469	100
17.640	0.212	5.0237	34
19.760	0.212	4.4892	33
25.420	0.188	3.5010	23
29.800	0.188	2.9957	20

5

Experimental Example 1

Suppressive action on gastric mucosal injury due to stress of water immersion restraint in rat

Male SD rats (7 weeks of age, weighing 230 to 250 g) were fasted for 24 hours, after which they were stressed by being housed in restraint cages and immersed to below the xiphoid process in a standing position in a 23 °C constant-temperature water chamber. After 5 hours, the rats were removed from the cages and sacrificed using gaseous carbon dioxide, and their stomachs excised. After the lower portion of the esophagus was clipped, a 1% formalin solution (10 ml) was injected into the stomach via the duodenum, which was then occluded, and the stomach was immersed in the same solution. After 10 minutes, an incision was made along the greater curvature, and the length (mm) of each mucosal injury was measured under a stereomicroscope. The overall sum of the injury lengths in each stomach was taken as the gastric mucosal injury index.

20

The crystals of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole (R(+)-lansoprazole) as obtained in Example 2 were suspended in 0.5% methyl cellulose (pH 9.5) containing 0.05 M NaHCO₃ and orally administered at 30 minutes before stressing (dosing volume 2 ml/kg). Each treatment group comprised 9 animals. The control group (solvent administration group) and the drug administration group were compared by Steel's test.

The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Sample	Dose (mg/kg)	Gastric mucosal injury index (mm)	Suppression rate (%)
Control	-	10.9 ± 1.9	-
(R)-lansoprazole crystal	3	0.2 ± 0.2*	98.0

Each figure of gastric mucosal injury index is the mean ± standard error for the 9 animals in each group.

*p < 0.01 (versus control group, Steel's test)

Experimental Example 2

The crystals of R(+)-lansoprazole as obtained in Example 2 (about 5 mg) and amorphous R(+)-lansoprazole as obtained in Reference Example 1 (about 5 mg) were each taken in a colorless glass bottle, and their stability during storage at 60 °C (stopper removed) was examined. A 25 ml solution (concentration: about 0.2 mg/ml) of the sample after completion of storage in the mobile phase, along with a standard solution prepared using the initial lot, was analyzed under the HPLC conditions shown below, and the R(+)-lansoprazole content (residual percentage) was calculated from the peak area obtained. The results are shown in Table 5.

HPLC analytical conditions

Detection wavelength : UV 275 nm

Column : YMC Pro C18, 4.6 × 150 mm
 Mobile phase : Fluid prepared by adding phosphoric acid to water/acetonitrile/triethylamine (63:37:1) to reach pH 7.
 Flow rate : 1.0 ml/min
 Column temperature : 40 °C
 Sample injection volume : 10 µl

10 Table 5

Stability of R(+)-Lansoprazole Crystal and Amorphous

Sample	Duration of storage	Description	Content (Residual percentage)
Crystal	1 week	Light-brown	97.0
	2 weeks	Brown	93.8
	4 weeks	Brown	91.7
Amorphous	1 week	Brown	70.8
	2 weeks	Blackish brown	57.5

When the sample was stored at 60 °C (exposed), the crystal of Example 2 retained a content exceeding 90% for up to 4 weeks, whereas the amorphous form of Reference Example 1 showed reduction in content to 70.8% after 1 week and 57.5% after 2 weeks. This finding demonstrates that the crystal of R(+)-lansoprazole is more stable and more preferable for use as a pharmaceutical etc. than the amorphous form.

20 INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The crystal of the present invention is useful as a pharmaceutical because it shows excellent antiulcer action, gastric acid secretion-inhibit action, mucosa-protecting action, anti-*Helicobacter pylori* action etc., and because it is of low toxicity. Furthermore, by crystallizing the (R)-isomer, not only its stability is improved but also its handling is facilitated so that it can be prepared as a solid pharmaceutical composition with good reproducibility. In

addition, when orally administered, the crystal of the present invention is more absorbable and more rapidly shows its action than the racemate. In addition, when administered, the crystal of the present invention shows a higher Cmax and
5 a greater AUC than the racemate, and becomes more unlikely to be metabolized partly because of the increased protein-binding rate, thus showing an extended duration of action. The crystal of the present invention is therefore useful as a pharmaceutical of low doses and low prevalence
10 of adverse reactions.

CLAIMS

1. A crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole or a salt thereof.
5
2. A crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole.
3. A crystal according to Claim 2 wherein the X-ray powder
10 diffraction analysis pattern has characteristic peaks at interplanar spacings (d) of 11.68, 6.77, 5.84, 5.73, 4.43, 4.09, 3.94, 3.89, 3.69, 3.41 and 3.11 Angstrom.
4. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises the crystal according to Claim 1.
- 15 5. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 4, which is for treating or preventing digestive ulcer.
6. A method for treating or preventing digestive ulcer in a mammal in need thereof which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of the crystal according to Claim
20 1 with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier or diluent.
7. Use of the crystal according to Claim 1 for manufacturing a pharmaceutical composition for treating or preventing digestive ulcer.

ABSTRACT

A novel crystal of (R)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-
5 benzimidazole or a salt thereof of the present invention is
useful for an excellent antiulcer agent.

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Japanese Language Declaration (日本語宣言書)

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I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application for which priority is claimed

Prior Foreign Application(s)
外国での先行出願

Priority Not Claimed
優先権主張なし

11-171509 (Number) (番号)	Japan (Country) (国名)	17/06/1999 (Day/Month/Year Filed) (出願日/月/年)	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____ (Number) (番号)	_____ (Country) (国名)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed) (出願日/月/年)	<input type="checkbox"/>

私は、ここに、下記のいかなる米国仮特許出願についても、その米国法典第35編119条(e)項の利益を主張する。

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below

(Application No.) (出願番号)	(Filing Date) (出願日)	(Application No.) (出願番号)	(Filing Date) (出願日)
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I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of application.

(Application No.) (出願番号)	(Filing Date) (出願日)	(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned) (現況: 特許許可、係属中、放棄)
(Application No.) (出願番号)	(Filing Date) (出願日)	(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned) (現況: 特許許可、係属中、放棄)

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Japanese Language Declaration
(日本語宣言書)

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POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith (list name and registration number)
Philippe Y. RIESEN (Reg. No. 35,657), Mark CHAO (Reg. No. 37,293)

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唯一または第一発明者氏名

Full name of sole or first inventor

Akira FUJISHIMA

発明者の署名

日付

Inventor's signature

Date

Akira Fujishima

November 1, 2000

住所

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第二共同発明者がいる場合、その氏名

Full name of second joint inventor, if any

Isao AOKI

第二共同発明者の署名

日付

Second inventor's signature

Date

Isao Aoki

November 1, 2000

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(第三以下の共同発明者についても同様に記載し、署名をすること)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors.)

Attached Sheet to the Declaration

第三共同発明者		Full name of third joint inventor, if any	
発明者の署名		Third inventor's signature	date
日付			
住所		Residence	
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国籍		Citizenship	
		Japan	
郵便の宛先		Post Office Address	
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第四共同発明者		Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any	
発明者の署名		Fourth inventor's signature	date
日付			
住所		Residence	
国籍		Citizenship	
郵便の宛先		Post Office Address	
第五共同発明者		Full name of fifth joint inventor, if any	
発明者の署名		Fifth inventor's signature	date
日付			
住所		Residence	
国籍		Citizenship	
郵便の宛先		Post Office Address	
第六共同発明者		Full name of sixth joint inventor, if any	
発明者の署名		Sixth inventor's signature	date
日付			
住所		Residence	
国籍		Citizenship	
郵便の宛先		Post Office Address	
第七共同発明者		Full name of seventh joint inventor, if any	
発明者の署名		Seventh inventor's signature	date
日付			
住所		Residence	
国籍		Citizenship	
郵便の宛先		Post Office Address	